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Admission & Threats By Terrorists

IRGUN BROADCAST

Jerusalem, Jan. 6.
The Irgun Zvai Leumi on Sunday night confirmed the use of flamethrowers in recent extremist attacks and threatened "they will be used in future attacks."

In a broadcast detailing recent outrages by "our soldiers against British military," the Irgun said flamethrowers were "made by our specialists."

The broadcast alleged that the four youths arrested for the flogging of the British soldiers had been tortured in the Jerusalem central prison, and the Irgun threatened retaliation.

The Irgun said restoration of the road curfew by the British military authorities resulted from constant mining by Irgun members. The broadcast added that the latest Irgun operations started only after warnings had been distributed widely that military vehicles would be attacked.

The Irgun listed attacks in Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, Haifa, Hadera, Tiberias, Kfar Sirkia and the Bethlehem road.

CASUALTIES CLAIMED

It said British casualties included one captain killed and 20 of other ranks injured. Five policemen were wounded, the broadcast said, adding that only two Irgunists were wounded.

Meanwhile, the military police on Sunday night ejected a considerable number of British soldiers who had entered out of bounds area seeking civilian entertainment.

Coinciding with reports from London that military measures for suppression of terrorist activities are planned, Sixth Airborne troops today began building a new concentration camp at Latrun to be known as Latrun B. It was reported the new camp will be reserved for inmates to be detained for long periods.—United Press.

Drastic Action Forecast

London, Jan. 6.
General Sir Alan Cunningham, British High Commissioner in Palestine, conferred today with the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, on drastic new measures to crush Jewish underground violence in the Holy Land. Informed sources said these new measures would be put into effect when Gen. Cunningham returns to Palestine within a week or ten days.

Sources said that the new measures included the internment of known members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi and Stern Gang, but would stop short of martial law, which was proposed only as a last resort.

Opposition from some Cabinet members to harsh restrictive measures was reported, on the grounds that the measures would aggravate the situation and alienate powerful sections of the Jewish community which also oppose violence.

At the other extreme, the military authorities were reported to be demanding martial law as the only means of meeting underground terrorism.

The new British moves must be considered by the Cabinet, which meets on Thursday.—United Press.

Diplomatically Friends Again

New York, Jan. 6.
Radio Moscow announced to-night that Russia and Siam agreed to resume diplomatic relations. The renewal was arranged by the exchange of notes through their diplomatic representatives in Sweden.

The broadcast said the Siamese envoy in Sweden pledged that Siam "would adhere to a sincere friendly policy towards the Soviet Union," and insisted that the present government in Bangkok fully disapproved the "contrary attitude of the former Siamese government."—United Press.

Laski Reveals Why Monty Is In Moscow

Brussels, Jan. 6.
The former chairman of the British Labour Party, Professor Harold Laski, to-day said Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery's visit to Moscow was aimed at preventing a third world war.

Laski said British General Staff secrets were open to the Russians and the Staffs desired to promote confidence between Russia and the other Allied powers.—United Press.

CASE OF SCOTCH
Moscow, Jan. 6.
Field Marshal Montgomery opened his visit to Russia with an expression of hope for the growth of "mutual benefit of us all."

Marshal Montgomery arrived by plane and landed to a rousing welcome at Moscow airport in a swirling snowstorm. He was met by Marshal Alexander Vassilevsky, Soviet Chief of Staff.

It was understood Lord Montgomery brought Marshal Vassilevsky's case of Scotch labelled "Britain Delivers the Goods."

Marshal Montgomery read a statement in English, saying in part: "I want to pay my respects to the Soviet Army—that mighty army which played such a big part in the victory of the Allies over the Axis in the late war... the nation which suffered most severely was Russia and her people did not complain. I want to establish friendly contact with the Soviet Army."—United Press.

INDONESIAN SHIP SUNK

Batavia, Jan. 6.
The Dutch destroyer Kartenaer sank an Indonesian vessel of unspecified size yesterday when the latter did not obey an order to halt, it was announced today.

Indonesian reports said the destroyer fired on the vessel 12 times as it put to sea off Cherbon. Official reports said two Indonesians were killed and 22 taken prisoner off the ship, which was escorting a coastal vessel. The Dutch Navy said it was under the impression the vessel should not have been at sea.—United Press.

Pres. Truman Calls For Collective Security

TELLS CONGRESS EARLY TREATIES WITH JAPAN AND GERMANY DESIRABLE

Washington, Jan. 6.

President Truman told Congress in his annual message that a system of collective security under the United Nations must precede this country participation in disarmament.

He did not elaborate the point and left unsaid his belief that the United Nations had not yet developed sufficiently to maintain world peace and security.

Other major highlights of the foreign affairs section of the message were:

1. An appeal for early recognition of Austria's independence and the withdrawal of American, British, Soviet and French troops from that country.
2. Early peace treaties with Germany and Japan. He said, "The Germans cannot be left in doubt and fear as to their future."
3. A request that Congress pass new legislation which will allow displaced persons to enter the United States. Only 5,000 have been able to come in under the present immigration laws, since May.
4. The recently completed peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland are not "completely satisfactory" but as good as can be hoped for.
5. The United States has shipped more supplies to hungry peoples than all other countries combined. He did not mention any need for new Congressional appropriations to continue unilateral relief shipments now under UNRRA ending its work.
6. A promise that the United States seeks no monopoly for itself or for any group of nations in atomic energy. The United States asks only for sufficient safeguards in any international control plan to assure against use of atomic energy for military purposes.
7. A warning that the United States will not consent to peace settlements at the expense of principles we regard as vital to just and enduring peace.—United Press.

STRONG U.S. NOTE

Wants Dairen To Be Open Port

Washington, Jan. 7.
The United States government has asked both Russia and China to arrange without further delay to end the Soviet military control of Dairen and open the Manchurian port to world traffic under Chinese administration.

This action was announced by the State Department as the first official step taken by Washington for the refusal of the Soviet authorities on December 12 to allow three civilians to land at Dairen.

The State Department said that the note was delivered to the Soviet Foreign Office in Moscow and the Chinese Foreign Office in Nanking by American diplomats on January 3.

Twenty minutes notice was served by the Russians on a United States Naval vessel after the ship had overstayed a 48-hour permit under which it had entered.

State Department officials have said that the Russians were within their rights in ordering the ship out and refrained from criticism of the so-called ultimatum and the nature of the departure order.

Text of Note
The note said: "The American government considers it desirable that the current unsatisfactory situation with regard to the status and control of the port of Dairen be promptly considered by the Chinese and Soviet governments with a view to the implementation of the pertinent provisions of the Soviet and Chinese agreement of August 14, 1915 in regard to Dairen."

"This government perceives no reason why there should be further delay in reopening the port under Chinese administration to international commerce as contemplated in the aforementioned agreement."—Associated Press.

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Domestic Programme

Washington, Jan. 6.

President Truman submitted to Congress today a four-point labour legislation programme which would ban jurisdictional strikes and establish a commission to investigate the entire field of labour.

That was the highlight of his State of Union Message covering 15 domestic and international subjects. President Truman also notified the House and Senate that his new budget would be balanced and that he would recommend continuation of wartime excise taxes which are due to expire in June. Openly mindful that he is up against a House and Senate controlled by Republicans the President appealed for co-operation in any international control plan to assure against use of atomic energy for military purposes.

He also outlined briefly an economic programme which he will submit to Congress later this week calling for continued restrictions of monopolies and unfair business practices and continuation of "an aggressive programme of home construction."

CLOSELY RELATED
The President stressed to Congress the close relationship between domestic and foreign affairs. He said: "The progress in reaching our domestic goals is closely related to our conduct in foreign affairs."

He said that maintaining a sound and prosperous economy and improving the welfare of our people has a greater meaning of our world leadership. What we do or fail to do at home affects not only ourselves but millions throughout the world. If we are to fulfil our responsibilities to ourselves and to other peoples, we must make sure the United States is sound economically, socially and politically. Only then will we be able to help bring about the elements of peace in other countries: political stability, economic advancement and social progress.

"The peace treaties for Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary have finally been prepared. Following the signing of these treaties next month in Paris they will be submitted to the U.S. Senate for ratification. This Government does not regard the treaties as completely satisfactory. Whatever their defects, however, I am convinced they are as good as we can hope to obtain by agreement among the principal wartime allies. Further dispute and delay would jeopardise the political stability of the countries concerned."

Mr. Truman reiterated his desire for the creation of a single board of national defence which would unify the armed services, and he notified Congress he would soon submit recommendations for a unified training programme.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS
At the outset of his message he forecast greater economic opportunities for 1947 and announced a five-point basic economy programme which he believed the Government should follow. These included: 1, greater harmony between labour and management; 2, restriction of monopolies and unfair business practices; 3, continuation of an aggressive programme of home construction; 4, balancing of the budget in the next fiscal year and achievement of a substantial surplus to be applied to reducing the public debt; 5, protection of a fair level of return to farmers in post-war agriculture.

The President's labour recommendations were prefaced with a warning against "punitive legislation." He reaffirmed his belief in free collective bargaining as a process for determining wages and working conditions, and made four basic recommendations for the reduction of industrial strife:

1. Early enactment of laws to prevent jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts, and the use of "economic force" by either labour or management to decide issues arising out of the interpretation of existing contracts.
2. Development and expansion of Labour Dept facilities for mediation and the voluntary arbitration of labour disputes. This provision contains the basic elements of the "fact finding" plan which the President suggested to Congress last year but which the Congress rejected.

SOCIAL SECURITY
3. A general extension of the social security system, completion of a national health programme and provisions for a fair minimum wage.

4. The appointment of a 20-member temporary joint committee to conduct a broad study of labour-management relations. Twelve members would be chosen by Congress from the members of both parties in the House and Senate, and eight members representing the public, management and labour would be appointed by the President.

Mr. Truman warned labour that "it is up to labour to refrain from pressing for unjustified wage increases that will force increases in the price level. It is up to Government to do everything in its power to encourage a high volume of production, for that is what makes possible good wages, low prices and reasonable profits."

In his discussion of financial policies the President made no mention of a reduction in income taxes as promised by the Republicans. Rather, he stressed the need for a continuing high Federal income to meet necessary expenditures for the relief of world famine, aid to veterans, continuation of necessarily large military expenditures and to meet the irreducible interest on the public debt.

The President's concern with labour-management relations as the Number One national problem today was made evident by the fact that he devoted a sizeable portion of his message to it. He was openly disturbed by the "outbreak of economic warfare" in 1946 between labour and management but noted that, despite industrial strife the country's current production record is at an all-time high.

MUST REMAIN STRONG
Mr. Truman told Congress the need for "strong United States (Continued on Page 4)

Appeal Made To U.S.

Bangkok, Jan. 6.
Official delegates of Viet Namh, Free Laos and Free Cambodia have sent a joint appeal asking the United States to bring the Indo-China situation to the attention of the United Nations in an effort to have the great nations intervene to prevent a "useless war," a leader of the Free Laos forces said today in an exclusive interview with United Press correspondent, Emily Brown.

The leader disclosed that a joint letter was sent to Washington to the "United States sense of justice and love of humanity." He said the liberty and lives of Indo-Chinese were imperilled "by French imperialism" since the Viet Namh disturbances began on December 17-19.

SITUATION "GRAVE"

Minister Reports On Palembang

Batavia, Jan. 7.
Fires were still raging last night in the market and harbour areas of the South-east Sumatran oil-refining centre of Palembang after a three-day battle between Indonesian and Dutch forces.

An agreement was reached between the forces on Sunday for a "cease fire" pending the outcome of a high level conference between Netherlands East Indies and Republican government officials at Batavia.

"This is the gravest situation since the two governments signed a truce on October 15," the Republican Minister Mr. A. K. Gani said last night upon his return from a one-day flying visit to Palembang. "The Dutch used Mitchell bombers, artillery and mortars while destroyers and gunboats shelled the city from the Mesti River. About 200 Indonesians were killed or wounded."

"Virtually the whole civilian population had fled from the city and the camp where these civilian evacuees were housed was bombed." He said that the Indonesian labour force, rehabilitating the Standard Vacuum Company's \$17,500,000 Soeng Gerong refinery and the Shell Company's Paldjo refineries had struck in sympathy with their fellow Indonesians.

The Indonesian statement accuses the Dutch of violating the cease fire agreements.—Associated Press.

Indo-China Situation

Moutet Still Hopeful About Peace

Saigon, Jan. 7.
The French Colonial Minister, M. Marius Moutet, said at a press conference yesterday that he was hopeful there would be a "cease fire" order in Indo-China in the near future.

M. Moutet's remark implied French willingness to recognise and negotiate with elements of Viet Namh leaders in Northern Indo-China.

M. Moutet also said, however, that a treaty usually followed a "cease fire" order and that under present circumstances he did not know who would be parties to such an agreement.

AGREEMENT HOPES
This statement implied that the French were hoping to make an agreement with some of the Viet Namh leaders headed by Ho Chi Minh, President of the fugitive National Viet Namh government.

M. Moutet, who recently returned from Hanoi and who plans to report on his fact finding tour to the government, also said, "It happens that people who make treaties are not always the same people who declare war."

The Viet Namhese, he added, had created a military instrument which had now "burst in their hands."—Associated Press.

REINFORCEMENTS
United Press reports that French reinforcements, including troops of the famed Foreign Legion, arrived at Hanoi and Haiphong by air and sea as the French Command prepared an attack that would sweep the last Viet Namh troops from the surrounded Chinese quarter of Hanoi.

The Foreign Legion troops landed at Haiphong from the liner Pasteur, while a fleet of Dakota and Junkers transports landed other troops from the last Viet Namh troops from the Southern Indo-China at Giam airfield outside Hanoi.

It was assumed the reinforcements would march to Hanoi quickly. The French Press Agency in Paris said that a general attack against the Chinese quarter in which some 1,000 Viet Namh troops are tightly blockaded by the French, was being delayed during negotiations to assure the safety of Chinese civilians.

It was learned in Paris, meanwhile, that M. Moutet probably would leave Saigon for France tomorrow. "The Minister has said that to end hostilities, it would be necessary to sign a contract, 'but I do not know how, when and with whom this contract could be signed.'"

Earlier dispatches said that the Chinese Consul-General at Hanoi returned to the city after four days' fruitless negotiations with the Viet Namhians to gain assurances that the lives and property of Chinese citizens in the Chinese quarter would be guaranteed.

Dispatches also said that M. Jean Sainteny, French Commissioner for Tonkin province, reportedly appealed to the Chinese, British and American consuls at Hanoi to intervene to assure the safety of 200 French civilians in Viet Namh hands.

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EDITORIAL

Give The JCS A Fair Deal

When the British Military Administration was set up in Hongkong in September 1945 one of its first actions was to fix the salaries of its employees designed to bear some relation to the new cost of living. The policy laid was to pay 1941 basic salaries, plus rehabilitation and HOL allowance. For some grades of workers, notably manual labourers this has worked to their decided advantage; but to the junior clerical staff and other sections of the Government while-collar brigade, it has meant a hand-to-mouth existence. This in turn has encouraged dishonesty, corruption and a lack of interest in work.

In early 1946 the government's salaries policy could be justified because there were no precedents for dealing with the abnormal conditions then prevailing. But since then we have had eight months of civil administration and approved a budget based on post-war requirements. Strikingly enough, that budget made no provision for any permanent improvement in the lower-grade salaries of government employees, although a deficit of \$120,000,000 was estimated for without anyone turning a hair. This, in itself, is hardly calculated to inspire into the J.C.S. that sense of loyalty, integrity and shoulder-to-the-wheel which government constantly expects of its workers.

But the crux of the discontent now so manifest among the various lower-grade groups of government departments is the authorities' adamant stand against any increase in basic salaries. Wherefore the workers' complaint merits support, for the simple reason that large numbers of civil servants have always been under-paid, and that even if the cost of living were to fall to the 1941 level, they would still be on the subsistence level.

This is what Government must, sooner or later acknowledge, and correct. The sooner the better, or the already seriously questioned efficiency of its departments will become even more impaired by discontent and dishonesty.

EUROPE FREEZES UNDER SECOND GRIM COLD WAVE

JAP TERRORISTS IN BRAZIL

Sao Paulo, Jan. 6. Japanese terrorists in Brazil resumed action to-day by killing Masaji Suzuki here. Arrested for the crime were Sanzo Moshina and Hisamoto Mitaki, members of Japanese terrorist societies. The police said the two men possessed three revolvers and a Japanese flag.—United Press.

INTEREST IN DAIREN INCIDENT

Washington, Jan. 6. The State Department to-day reiterated its request to Consul-General H. Merrell Benninghoff at Dairen to file immediately a full report on the alleged Soviet ultimatum to a United States naval vessel to leave that Chinese port.

The Consul was asked the first time a fortnight ago to report on the incident, but nothing has been received so far.

It is known that Benninghoff is required by the Russians to file his dispatches by Russian land wires, though allowed to use the State Department code.

The incident occurred when the Russian commander allegedly ordered the naval vessel to leave Dairen within 20 minutes after it had over-stayed by two hours its 48-hour permit.—United Press.

China's Aviation Crisis

Nanking, Jan. 6. China appealed to American aviation experts to help in solving the worst crisis in modern commercial aviation following the series of crashes which has taken more than 100 lives since Christmas.

China asked for the technical advice to prevent crashes, meanwhile setting up an Air Control Board similar to the United States Civil Aeronautics authority. Both the CNAC and CATC have excellent pilots and equipment, but that is only a small part of an overall safety factor and not enough to prevent crashes caused almost entirely by weather.

Exports pointed out that pilots take off at their own discretion without the benefit of proper advice and supervision. Most experienced aviators agree that "China needs first foremost a well-trained government organization for all civilian flights. They suggested a broad programme for the reformation of the Chinese commercial airways system, including the installation of the latest equipment for weather information, radar approach and emergency fields.—United Press.

TRUMAN'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

(Continued From Page 1)

military forces would exist until collective security under the United Nations has been fully established. Thereafter, he declared, the U.S. would be willing to lead in collective disarmament, but until then the nation must not invite attack by being militarily weak. He said:

"In 1946 the Army and Navy completed demobilization of their fighting forces. They are now maintaining forces which we need for national defence and to fulfil our international obligations.

"We live in a world in which the peace-loving nations are still the greatest deterrent to aggression. World stability can be destroyed when the nations with the greatest responsibilities neglect to maintain the means of discharging those responsibilities.

"This is an age when unforeseen attack could come with unprecedented speed. We must be strong enough to forestall any such attack.

The Army will be reduced to 1,070,000 officers and men by July 1, the President stated. Half of this number will be used for occupation duties abroad and the remainder will support them at home. During the 1949 fiscal year the Navy and Marine Corps will total 571,000 officers and men.

Even at these reduced levels the armed forces are encountering serious difficulties in obtaining sufficient men, Mr. Truman stated. "The occupation troops are barely sufficient to carry out the duties which our foreign policy requires," he declared. "The responsibility for maintaining our armed forces at the strength necessary for our national safety rests with the Congress. The development of a trained citizen reserve is also vital. This can best be accomplished through universal training."—United Press.

The winter's second severe cold wave, sweeping across Europe, is bringing snow to Rome, icy gales to the English Channel and industrial shutdowns from lack of coal in both Germany and Britain. The new wave has also killed 10 persons in Italy, where snow filled high mountain passes and temperatures went far below freezing point.

Snow fell in London and in the south of England, as cuts in electricity, ranging up to 10 percent, were ordered in some places.

It is freezing in Paris, but a slight rise in temperature is expected to-morrow. It even snowed on the French Riviera, but the snow melted at once.

Sub-freezing weather is reported from Holland and Switzerland, and international traffic to the latter country has been delayed.

In Berlin the temperature is 22 below zero. Confined to-day, and the City Council has curtailed all heat except enough to keep water pipes from freezing.

In Vienna, the cold struck as many homes were going without electricity, water and gas. Medical men said hundreds were treated at hospitals for frozen legs and arms.—United Press.

Cut in German Production

Berlin, Jan. 6. The cold wave which has blanketed Germany for the past three weeks has cut industrial production in the

Red Attitude To Chinese Constitution

Nanking, Jan. 6. "No new basis has been found for further peace talks," Tung P'i-wu, Communist spokesman, told a press conference to-day.

Tung said the Communists had put forward two basic conditions for resumption of the discussions—nullification of the action of the recently adjourned National Assembly which adopted the Constitution and return to the military status quo of last January 13—but the Government was non-committal.

Since the PCC agreements have been violated the peace talks cannot be reopened unless a new basis is worked out, said Tung.

Government quarters and American observers had hoped the new Constitution might form a basis for renewed negotiations.

Questioned on the Communist attitude to the new Constitution, Tung said convocation of the National Assembly in violation of the PCC decisions and the Constitution, it added, were "inconsistent." He said a Constitution adopted by an illegal Assembly cannot be recognised by the Communists.—United Press.

Arab Observers For London Talks

Jerusalem, Jan. 7.

While Jewish moderates urged "action not words" to suppress terrorism and King Abdullah sailed for his visit to Turkey yesterday, high Arab sources here said it was "virtually assured" that Palestine Arab would be represented at the London conference by observers, "but definitely not delegates."

This statement followed a conference between the Chief Secretary, Sir Henry Gurney, who is administering the government while Sir Alan Cunningham is absent in London, and Jamal Hussein of the Arab Executive.

Reliable government sources said that the subject discussed was the possibility of Arab delegates going to London.

As King Abdullah of Transjordan sailed from Haifa at sunset, accompanied by his son Naif and his Foreign Minister, security measures to safeguard him kept the port closed while British destroyers escorted the vessel out of Palestine territorial waters.—Associated Press.

Press Anxiety

Jerusalem, Jan. 6.

Grave anxiety developed in the Holy Land to-day with the entire Palestine press featuring London speculation that strong action by the British Army was impending.

The consensus was that martial law would be imposed as a prelude to partition inasmuch as prospects for a successful conclusion of the London talks on Palestine seemed to have dwindled.

Road Mine Explodes

Early to-day a road mine exploded near Betan Tikva, 10 kilometres northeast of Tel-Aviv, about 100 yards in front of a three-ton army lorry. It caused no damage and there were no casualties. The explosion occurred at the same place as the one that blew up a 6th Airborne Division jeep on January 1.

Editorial anxiety was evidenced particularly by newspapers of Right-Wing parties as information reached here indicated that action would be directed mainly against extremist elements of the Jewish community, including members of the Revisionist Party and Irgun sympathisers.—United Press.

London, Jan. 6.

The American zone approximately 25 per cent. Lt-Gen Lucius D. Clay, Deputy American Military Governor, said to-day.

He told a press conference that production would fall far more "if the cold continues," and that the decrease was already "very serious."

He admitted that the goal of the American zone import-export programme, and the expected economic benefits of the merger with the British zone, would be "delayed" unless there was relief from the present sub-zero temperatures, which have forced the closing of many plants.

Clay said "American zone industrial production is at its lowest level in months," and explained that the cold wave's primary effect "has been the difficulty of moving coal."

American Businessmen

He denied recent reports alleging that the American Army was trying to keep American businessmen out of Germany. He said the Army quota of 150 businessmen in Germany at any given time has never been filled.

He said, however, that many businessmen have come to Europe without making proper preparations, such as obtaining Treasury licences to deal in occupied territory, and therefore were refused permission to enter Germany.

The Military Government has particularly encouraged the entry of three types of business representatives, Clay added—those who own property in Germany and wish to inspect their holdings, those under the jurisdiction of the military government's property control branch; American buyers for German merchandise, and those who are interested in seeing what chances there are for producing in Germany component parts of products made in the United States and for which they are willing to pay dollars.—United Press.

Soviet Radio Station In China Closed

Shanghai, Jan. 6.

The only Soviet radio station in China, known as the "Voice of the Soviet Union," has been closed by orders of the Chinese Government, despite diplomatic action by the Soviet Embassy in Nanking in an effort to continue broadcasting.

The closure followed the issue of orders on December 31 that all stations, except 18 authorised by the government, must close and dismantle their equipment.

The Soviet station continued to operate during diplomatic action. It was established during the war by the Tass Agency, which owns and operates it.

Russians in Shanghai, mostly White, contributed financially to its operation. The station broadcast in English, Russian and Chinese.—United Press.

New York-Bombay Air Service

New York, Jan. 7.

A direct commercial air service between New York and Bombay was inaugurated yesterday with the departure of the Trans-World plane, "Taj Mahal," carrying 20 passengers.

The flight also inaugurated a direct service to Lydda airport, serving Palestine.—Associated Press.

Delayed Due To Storms

New York, Jan. 6.

The Trans-World Airlines' new service from New York to Bombay via Palestine was delayed to-day when its Constellation plane grounded here by storms and bad visibility.

The Constellation was expected to start its inaugural flight across the Atlantic this morning.—United Press.

MOSCOW DENIAL

London, Jan. 6.

Radio Moscow denied reports published in a Changchun newspaper that Chinese Communists were receiving military supplies from Russia.—United Press.

M.C.C. Revise Cricket Rules But Make No Drastic Alterations

London, Jan. 7.

The Marylebone Cricket Club, in presenting the first complete revision of the rules of cricket for 63 years, have made no drastic alterations. Rather, the M.C.C. have taken pains to remove the present ambiguities and put the laws in logical sequence.

Revision of the rules, which will come into effect in 1948, has necessitated one of the biggest tasks in cricket legislation. The M.C.C. studied a vast number of replies and comments on their proposals for the revised laws, which were given worldwide circulation in 1946 before preparing the final report, the draft of which is to be submitted to a special meeting at Lords on May 7.

When the expected formality of their adoption has gone through, copies of the new laws will be dispatched to cricketers in all parts of the world.

13 RULES LESS

The draft of the new laws published to-day contain 47 rules, a reduction of 13 on the existing number. They are divided into five sections: A—Players, umpires and scorers; B—Implementation of the game.

Definite Olympics Ban On Axis Participation

London, Jan. 6. The International Olympic Committee to-day reiterated flatly that both Japan and Germany will be barred from the 1948 Olympics, ending the rumours which the authorities consider may have been an organised campaign in favour of the former Axis countries.

It was to squelch the rumours openly that the Committee decided to reaffirm its position. The rumours concerned Germany more than Japan, and seemed to be based on the suggestion that it would help German self-respect and favour democratisation to allow Germany to compete in athletics on an equal footing.

Puzzled by the origin of the rumours, the British believe they may have been wishful thinking by Germans and given impetus by Allied officers in Germany.—United Press.

Jap General Tells Of Executions Of Airmen

Tokyo, Jan. 6. Former Gen Ryukichi Tanaka of the Japanese Imperial Army to-day testified before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East that the executions of American fliers after the first raid over Tokyo in 1942 were ordered by Japanese Imperial Headquarters over the opposition of Premier Hideki Tojo and Hattaro Kimura, who were War Minister and Vice-Minister respectively.

Responsibility for Japanese mistreatment of war prisoners rests directly upon the War Ministry, Tanaka said.

Under cross-examination, Tanaka—known to the Japanese people as "The Monster"—gave the court a detailed picture of the structure of the Japanese High Command and the role played in the treatment of Allied prisoners of war.

His evidence was considered highly damaging since it links defendant Hideki Tojo and Hattaro Kimura, Sado Araki and the other defendants who served in the War Ministry with atrocities committed in the field by Japanese troops.

Tanaka denied he was prejudiced against Tojo because of his failure to secure a bureau chief's position in the War Ministry in 1942. Tanaka formed this "slander" and said: "I never entertained such an ambition."

"The Monster" glared from the witness box throughout the day, and when under cross-examination by Mr Alfred Brookes and Mr George Blewett, defence counsels, gave his answers in a rasping, deep-throated voice.

Tojo, who was Minister of War during the war years, smirked throughout the afternoon session.—United Press.

Architect Chosen For UNO HQ

New York, Jan. 6.

Wallace Harrison, who designed Manhattan's Rockefeller Centre, has been chosen by the United Nations Committee to direct planning for the United Nations' skyscraper headquarters in mid-town New York.

The Headquarters Committee also selected the selected United States delegate, Mr Warren Austin, as chairman.

The Harrison selection was recommended by the UN Secretary General, Dr Trygve Lie.—United Press.

World Bank Securities

Palm Beach, Cal.

Emilio G. Collado, United States Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, says the first securities of the world organisation will be offered to American investors during 1947.

Applications of Denmark for \$50,000,000, Chile for \$40,000,000 and France for \$500,000,000 must await sale of securities to make the funds available.

While first securities sales of the bank will be in the United States, later issues will be sold in other countries, Collado said.—Associated Press.

SHORT OF COAL IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Jan. 6.

SCAP coal officials said to-day that coal for the heating of occupation buildings in the Tokyo-Yokohama area is now on a "day to day" basis because of a rail transportation tie-up, which in turn is due principally to a fuel shortage.

The officials disclosed that occupation installations use for heating about 1,000 tons daily. This amount was being furnished daily, and therefore there was no room for stockpiling.—United Press.

SPECTACULAR SKI JUMP

Bear Mountain, N.Y., Jan. 6.

With a spectacular leap of 140 feet, Arlie Devlin, national amateur ski champion, won the Torger Torg Memorial Jump to-day.

The memorial honours one of Norway's greatest athletes who came to the United States before the war and joined the U.S. Army on the outbreak of war. He was killed fighting in Italy.—United Press.

MUST NOMINATE

For the first time the office of captain has been established and the necessity is provided for the captain nominating his team before tossing for linings so that in the event of rain preventing a start after the toss has been made he will not be able to change his eleven.

Among other amendments there is a general clarification of the rules regarding "stumping" and "run-out." The present rules on these points offer considerable difficulties to umpires because of the fact that difference between the two methods of dismissal is not based on any principle.

There are as yet no alterations in the rules concerning declarations and the taking of a new ball during an innings.

The experiments of declarations after 300 runs on the first day of a three-day match and the introduction of a new ball after 55 overs will be further tested this season, and if it is decided to make them permanent, they will be incorporated into the laws at a later date.—Reuter.

Malaya Chinese Leader Wants US Troops To Go

Singapore, Jan. 6. The well-known Chinese leader, Tan Kah-kee, who is chairman of the Singapore Chinese Federation for Peace and Democracy in China, to-day sent a telegram "to all Chinese compatriots" in China, through Chinese newspapers in Hongkong, Shanghai, Nanking, Yenan, Chungking and Tientsin, urging the Chinese people to support the "student movement for the expulsion of American forces."

The telegram states: "The American forces in China infringe Chinese sovereignty, prolong the civil war and endanger world peace.

"The rape of a Peking girl student and the slander that she is a prostitute is intolerable and an insult to China's honour.

"The Student Movement in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai for the expulsion of American forces, vindicates national honour and upholds human rights."

The two-month-old Federation has launched a "Quit China" campaign and sent an appeal to President Truman with 100,000 signatures.

The message continues: "Despite our appeal the outrages have increased.

"All Chinese compatriots must support the present students' movement. America, being a democracy, should take note and withdraw for the sake of international friendship.

"Refusal means the rejection of our friendship and calls for drastic measures to preserve our sovereignty and hasten the awakening."—Reuter.

LIQUIDATION OF KIANGSU POCKET

Nanking, Jan. 6.

The Nationalist campaign to liquidate the Communist North Kiangsu pocket, which menaces the Shanghai-Nanking area, is "fast drawing to a successful close" after six months of fighting, the Hsin Min Pao said to-day.

The paper said the Communists are now compressed in a small area around Shuyang, 50 miles north of Hsuyin, where they are reinforced constantly by new troops from Shanghai and making a desperate effort to maintain their last remaining foothold south of the Lunghai Railway.

The main Communist force is concentrated in the Shuyang area, which is the only place in North Kiangsu where organised Communist resistance still exists. The area represents roughly about a tenth of the original Communist pocket.

There is usually heavy fighting in this district. Small Communist marauding forces are still scattered in many parts of North Kiangsu but the Nationalists are steadily mopping them up.

The paper said Nationalist military quarters believe all Communist resistance in North Kiangsu can be liquidated "within a very short time."—United Press.

Alert For High Seas In Pacific

San Francisco, Jan. 6.

The U.S. Navy reported to-day there were no fatalities and little damage on Palmyra Island, though the Navy is maintaining its alert for a recurrence of high waters. The situation at present is described as "under control."

Radio reports direct from Palmyra station said the storm subsided at night, and the worst is apparently over. Beside the 108 naval personnel, it is known there are five civilian scientists and their families on the atoll. As far as is known there are five women and two children among those menaced with death if high waters return.

Warnings have been flashed also to Canton Island to expect high seas. There is no news from Christmas Island, where 70 army personnel and a British representative are stationed.

The Palmyra personnel are reported to have been gathered on Cooper Islet, which is the largest and highest of the 52 bits of coral comprising the atoll, most of which rise less than six feet above the surface of the sea. There is a runway on Cooper Islet from which an Army bomber was able to take off at the height of the storm.

The stormy seas are expected to continue for the next 36 hours in that sector of the Pacific.—United Press.

China-Bound Plane Forced Back

Shanghai, Jan. 6.

The China-bound Philippines Airlines' plane turned back to Manila this morning when only two hours distance from Shanghai when fog and rain made a landing dangerous.—United Press.

Tried To Burglar Red Cross

Yokohama, Jan. 6.

The Eighth Army announced to-day that four Japanese who were caught in the act of burgling an American Red Cross warehouse were tried to-day by the Provost Court and sentenced to from one year to 18 months.—United Press.

To Combat Korean Black Market

Seoul, Jan. 6.

Clamping down on the black market, General John Hodge, American Military Governor in Korea, to-day ordered that, starting on January 10, personnel of the 24th Corps will be limited to 50 yen expenses. For purchases above that amount, American troops will require special permission.—United Press.

NEW ARMY CHIEF

Washington, Jan. 6.

The United States Army announced that Lt-Gen Lucius D. Clay would succeed General Joseph McNarney as Commander of U.S. Army Forces in Europe.

The date for the change was not given.—United Press.

Conference To Discuss Antarctic

London, Jan. 6.

The eight-power race for the Antarctic, which will continue to develop in the next few months, is expected in well-informed quarters in London to result in the summoning of an international conference later in the year to discuss the rival claims.

It is still not clear whether such a conference would be held directly under the auspices of the United Nations.

The extent of overlapping claims among the eight nations—the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, Norway, Australia, South Africa, Argentina and Chile—is now expected to be considerable, and New Zealand, as a power with possessions in the Antarctic, would also be an interested party, although its government is not despatching a fresh expedition.

For the United States, Mr Dean Acheson, the Assistant Secretary of State, made it plain on December 27 that America has so far made no claims in the Antarctic, and admits none.

But this lack of precision may be remedied after the return of Admiral Richard Byrd's United States expedition to Little America, in the Bay of Whales.

Norwegian Claims. Meanwhile, Norwegian claims to Antarctic territory have been reaffirmed in an authoritative statement issued in London. They include Bouvet Island, Peter I Island and a sector of the Antarctic mainland brought under Norwegian sovereignty by an Order-in-Council of January 14, 1930. This extends from the limits of the Falkland Island dependencies in the west to the limits of the Australian Antarctic dependencies in the east.

As in other cases, the United States has reserved its right to contest these claims.—Reuter.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcels close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below.

Tuesday, January 7.
Shanghai, Calcutta, Johannesburg, Delhi, Cairo, London (air) 3:30 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shekhi (sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (sea) 4 p.m.

Wednesday, January 8.
Shanghai, London and South America, Canada (sea) 10 a.m.
Manila (air) 10 a.m.
Sydney (sea) 9 a.m.
Haiphong (sea) 10 a.m.
Swatow (sea) 10 a.m.

Thursday, January 9.
Shanghai, London (air) 3:30 p.m.
Canton (sea) 4 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shekhi (sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (sea) 4 p.m.

Friday, January 10.
Shanghai, London (air) 3:30 p.m.
Canton (sea) 4 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shekhi (sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (sea) 4 p.m.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW on 845 kc from 12:30-1:15 p.m., 6:20-7:20 p.m., and from 9-11 p.m., also on 535 mc.

6:50. Antoin and the Paramount Theatre Orchestra; 6:55. Commentary on the Test Match; 7:15. London Relay; Home News from Britain; 7:15. Bing Crosby and the Sentimentalists; 7:30. Studio; George Lobb at the Piano; 7:50. "Beautiful Hawaii"—Hawaiian Songs and Music; 8:10. "A Choice of Colors"; 8:20. British English Composers; No. 4. Vaughan-Williams. A Talk by the Rev. Father T. E. Ryan, S.J.; 8:45. Albert Bandier and his Orchestra; 10:15. Variety; 11. Close Down.

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